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ANNUAL REPORT

1968

NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

101-05183/

NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

33 ROOKWOOD AVENUE, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Honourable H. H. Williamson
Minister of Labour
New Brunswick Department of Labour
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council for the year ended December 31, 1968.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. MILLER,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

The New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council's sixth annual report is one which deals chiefly with noticeable progress in the implementation of a balanced program resulting in a 20.5 per cent decrease in fatalities and a 3.5 per cent reduction in injuries.

One of the most remarkable changes in the Council's new program was the result of a study in statistical development of injury records in the Province and a method of using statistics to the best advantage. A new computerized program was initiated which assists the field staff in detecting trouble spots within companies throughout the Province. Many industrial firms have shown a great deal of interest in the new statistical form of accident prevention. This statistical approach to industrial safety augments an already completely modern program in accident prevention.

In September the General Council of fifteen with an Executive Committee of six was reduced by order-in-council to a five-member executive with provision for an Advisory Committee of not less than four and not more than twelve. This Advisory Committee will be comprised of representatives of labour, management and government. The new Executive Committee includes a representative from each of labour, management, Technical Services Branch of the Department of Labour, the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board and a Chairman. An Advisory Committee Chairman has been named and the members will be announced early in 1969.

A new approach is being followed in the field program as the result of a change in the Council's philosophy of industrial safety. More empasis is being placed on organizing companies in New Brunswick to carry out their own accident prevention programs with the assistance and guidance of the Council's field staff.

The second phase of the Council's new philosophy of accident prevention has already begun. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Education to have access to all the high schools in the Province which have industrial training courses for the presentation of safety training and instruction by the field staff. The same type of program will be conducted in the technical and trade schools, and with the apprenticeship training courses through the Department of Labour. Co-existent with our belief that production and safety go hand in hand, this approach to young people preparing to enter industry will play an important role in the Province's overall safety program.

Along with these new characteristics in the statistical and field programs will be a continuation of our promotional activities whereby the Council uses the most effective aspects of the mass media to foster industrial safety throughout New Brunswick. Our promotional program has been very effective in reaching the greater portion of the Province through the written word, films and general publicity in both English and French. Without the kind cooperation and support of the radio and television stations and the daily newspapers in New Brunswick our promotional program would not be as effective. We wish to acknowledge and thank the mass media for this support in the past and look forward to their continued interest in the years ahead.

The record number of delegates attending the Council's annual conference and an autumn seminar was most gratifying and showed the keen interest in accident prevention in industry by labour, management and government. These two important events advanced industrial safety considerably in New Brunswick and now we look ahead for an even better response and more success in the reduction of injuries and fatalities throughout the Province.

I join with the other members of the Council in expressing our awareness for the effective work and dedicated interest of each member of our staff. This report is essentially a record of their achievement. The Council is proud that our staff members have continued to gain and hold the respect of industry, labour and government in the Province.

As Chairman, I acknowledge with pleasure the continuing deep interest and loyal participation by the members of the Council in the development and evaluation of policy.

In closing, I wish to pay tribute to my predecessor, H. Spencer Howcroft, who retired as Chairman during 1968. During his six years as Chairman of the Council, he distinguished himself by his determination, leadership and guidance in moulding a Council to combat industrial accidents. The success of the Council has grown considerably and has become a highly recognized and efficient organization during the years he served so ably as leader.

We have adopted the philosophy that injuries and fatalities in industry can eventually be eliminated, and I again pledge the support of the Council and staff in attempting to reduce human suffering in 1969.

J. R. MILLER,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STAFF

The New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council operated with a total staff of seventeen during the year. This number includes the staff of the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc.

STAFF TRAINING

In line with our policy of extensive orientation training for new field employees, our new area representative for Gloucester-Northumberland Counties was given a lengthy Council training and field familiarization course. This was followed by a three-day course on "Instruction Techniques" and a further three-day course on "Specifics on the Neil George Safety System and Principles of Safety."

Our area representative for Saint John-Charlotte Counties, who commenced employment with us during the latter part of last year, attended a one-week course in accident control for supervision at the Lateiner Training Institute in New York City early in January.

A five day public speaking course was conducted at our Council offices with eleven from our Council staff attending, along with two from N. B. Forest Industries Safety Association, three from the Department of Labour, and one from outside the Province, making a total of 17 attending the course. It was assessed as being valuable to our staff generally, and particularly helpful in assisting them in the construction of their course presentations.

Continuous staff development and training is an essential part of our program. We are constantly on the alert for new training courses. Presently our area representatives and the Field Staff and Training Supervisor are enrolled in a home study course entitled, "The Fundamentals of Accident Prevention for Supervisors". This course has been developed by, and is being conducted by M. U. Eninger, Ph.D. It was researched extensively by us; and is considered to be one of the most fundamental and comprehensive courses we have been able to obtain in recent years.

First Aid training is a continuous program with our staff. During the year three members were upgraded from medallion to instructors level by St. John Ambulance in Saint John, and five others successfully passed preparatory courses leading to instructors level through courses held at our Council office. We are honoured that a member of our staff, Garfield Bovaird, who has been very active in, and identified with, first aid in New Brunswick for a number of years, was singularly recognized this year by being admitted as a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John. He received the award from the hands of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada at an investiture at Government House in Ottawa on October 24, 1968.

Nine staff meetings were held during the year at the Council office. These periodic meetings represent a valuable extension of our staff training program, and include lectures and demonstrations from outside sources relative to our work as well as familiarization with new techniques that are developed by the Council.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Five hundred and ninety-four management meetings were held by our field staff with an attendance of 7,060 people participating. This represents an increase over the previous year.

Fewer employee meetings were conducted in industry during the year — 507 meetings were conducted with an attendance of 14,479. This represents a decrease under last year in meetings held of 11 per cent and a decrease in attendance of 8 per cent.

Included in management meetings were 60 complete Neil George Leadership Training Courses. Each course required five sessions of two hours each, and was given to management, supervisors and foremen.

In addition to meetings conducted in the field, area representatives made 3,733 contact calls.

Twenty-six Gold Caps were presented in the Province during 1968, and we participated in ten Wise Owl Awards.

Our safety films were used in the field by 607 showings to a combined audience of 20,647.

Our area representatives participated in two labour schools sponsored by the Canadian Labour Congress — one at Moncton and one at Campbellton. Talks and demonstrations were presented by them at both meetings and display booths set up.

A safety display booth was set up at the annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour at Bathurst.

Safety dinners were sponsored by a number of companies in the Province during the year to recognize safety records among their employees. At each of these, one of our area representatives was present and addressed the group as the featured speaker.

At the request of various companies and universities in the Province, fire demonstrations were conducted by our area representatives dealing with the origin of fire, stressing electrical and gasoline hazards, and other contributory causes.

Five new training films were added to our library:

Caught Red-Handed
The Trouble With Words (2 English and 1 French)
Men of Iron
Talking About Trenching
Something Concrete.

The use of overhead projectors was adopted as a useful tool in field training work.

An industrial safety demonstration was presented at the University of New Brunswick to faculty members, laboratory demonstrators and students. Sixty persons attended the session which was conducted by the Field Staff and Training Supervisor and two area representatives. This was the first time that an industrial safety program was presented by our Council to a university in the Province.

In 1968, we increased our work with trade schools, high schools, technical institutes and apprentices; training them in safe work habits and procedures. This is an extremely important part of our work and this activity will be extended each year. Believing that safety and production are synonymous makes our work with schools our greatest contribution to eventual elimination of accidents.

For the first time our Council sponsored a seminar in addition to our yearly conference. This was a one-day workshop on the "Psychology of Accident Prevention and Worker Motivation" conducted by Dr. J. L. Rosenstein, a leading industrial psychologist, and held in Fredericton on November 26, 1968.

The content of the workshop consisted of: getting up-to-date on safety; understanding human behavior; the psychology of safe operations breakdown and basis for safe act preference; the ten psychological tools for making men safety prone; psychology of motivation for safety; the deadly dozen; and seven steps for worker motivation.

The seminar was oriented to management and supervisory personnel concerned with accident and injury control. Interest, support and cooperation was evident when more than 200 delegates from management, labour and government attended the workshop. They were addressed at the noon luncheon by the Minister of Labour, Hon. H. H. Williamson.

PROMOTION REPORT

Several additions were made to the promotional program in 1968 resulting in an increase of overall promotion of industrial safety in New Brunswick.

Radio. One major addition to the program was the introduction of radio tapes using the voices of National Hockey League players drawing a parallel between protective equipment in hockey and industry. The tapes were used during the latter part of the year and proved to be very popular with both French and English radio stations within the Province as well as those giving us coverage in Quebec. Public reaction was favourable, and we believe they made a very meaningful contribution to our program.

Extension of French promotion gave our program a distinct bilingual characteristic. All phases of the program in the mass media extended French promotion considerably in an attempt to reach the 39 per cent French segment of the population.

Radio again played a major role in the promotion of accident prevention with an average of 2,000 messages being aired monthly on New Brunswick and Quebec stations in 1968. Advertising on the CBC New Brunswick network during National Hockey League games augmented our program and gave more coverage with a predominately male audience.

The Council's radio program, "Safely Speaking" was continued through the year on the CBC network and some private stations. Most stations carried the program live while others taped it for rebroadcast.

Television. Television again provided an important vehicle for safety promotion as the Council purchased time on all stations in the Province. The CBC French outlet in Moncton was used to provide more extensive coverage to French workmen. The 1968 television program was spread out over the year resulting in more advertising and promotion during the Province's peak construction period, and providing an adequate program for the twelve-month period. Approximately 210 messages were seen on the English stations each month and some 150 French messages aired monthly.

Also television coverage was extended during the year through the cooperation of CBC Halifax in providing us with an average of three spots per week on the Maritime network. We are greatly indebted to the CBC for including the Council in its valuable public service television time.

General. Newspaper coverage during the year was extended, resulting in an increase in news releases and pictures in both French and English papers.

Fatality reports and the Council Newsletter continued to provide a medium for promotion as four fatality reports and six issues of the newsletter were printed. Pictures, illustrations, sketches and cartoons were used in various publications to cover all facets of accident prevention.

Other promotional material included the addition of ten new 60-second television films to the library while a large number of signs, banners, placards, matches, placemats, etc., were distributed and used throughout the Province. The Council motto, "Your Future Is In Your Hands — Work Safely!", was retained for an unspecified period and used extensively on most promotion materials.

Sixteen thousand English and French posters were used in the field while an even greater number of booklets in both languages were distributed.

It is intended that most of the promotional program carried out this year will be continued with several additions and improvements.

New Brunswick Road Builders' Association. New Brunswick Road Builders' reversed their pattern in 1968 in their two safety contests. This year the provincial group did much better in the National Safety Contest than in the provincial contest whereas in 1967 the opposite occurred.

The Council took pleasure in again working with the Road Builders' in both their national and provincial contests. Promotional kits for the contests were distributed to 64 contractors on the job.

In their national contest the results were encouraging as New Brunswick placed third on the totem pole in competition against the other provinces. A frequency rate of 17.8 gave New Brunswick its best finish ever in the contest. This was a remarkable improvement over 1967 when a 34.8 per cent frequency rate was arrived at for a seventh place finish.

Our Council this year presented a plaque to the Road Builder with the best frequency rate in the contest. This was won by Forbes and Sloat Ltd., of Fredericton with no lost time injuries and 36,187 man-hours worked.

The Road Builders' provincial contest resulted in an average frequency rate of 27.1 with 49 injuries and 1,804,814 man-hours. Standard Construction Ltd. of Perth had the best record in Class I with no lost time injuries and 41,908 man-hours reported to win the Mussens Ltd. Plaque. Class II honours were won by Atlas Construction (Maritimes) Ltd., Fredericton, also with no lost time injuries and 17,228 man-hours and was presented the Tractors and Equipment Ltd. Plaque.

CONFERENCE

Winners of the Province of New Brunswick Safety Awards are shown here following the presentations by Premier Louis J. Robichaud. Seen, left to right, are: David Grose representing T. Eaton Co.; Premier Robichaud, K. E. Alexander, representing Canada Cement Ltd.; and Gilles Cormier, representing Restigouche Construction Co. Ltd.

The fifth annual conference drew a record 330 delegates at the Admiral Beatty Hotel in Saint John, May 6 and 7.

Highlighting the two day sessions were talks by Arthur Secord, Director of Community Service and Professor of Speech at Brooklyn College, N. Y., who was the keynote speaker and Hon. Louis J. Robichaud, Premier of New Brunswick. The Premier spoke at the closing banquet which was tendered by the Province of New Brunswick.

Several other leading speakers participated in the conference and panels, demonstrations and visual presentations helped to make it such a success.

A record number of exhibitors set up displays showing safety supplies and materials used in the prevention of accidents in the Province.

The conference was preceded by very extensive promotion in the field and in the mass media, which assisted the Council in drawing the attention of all New Brunswickers to the event.

Premier Robichaud presented the Province of New Brunswick Safety Awards to the winners in three classes. Winning the top award in Group I for those firms working in excess of 800,000 man-hours and with the best safety record in that group, was the T. Eaton Co. Maritimes Limited: Group II (200,000-800,0000 man-hours) honours went to Canada Cement of Havelock; and Group III leader (60,000-200,000 man-hours) was Restigouche Construction Co. Ltd. of Grand Falls.

Hon. H. H. Williamson, Minister of Labour, opened the conference and acted as host for the closing dinner.

The Council was grateful to the City of Saint John, the Workmen's Compensation Compensation Board, the Department of Labour, Atlas Construction (Maritimes) Ltd., and all others who contributed to the success of the conference.

Our 1969 conference is scheduled for the Brunswick Hotel, in Moncton, May 5 and 6.

STATISTICS

Following a decision of our Council last year, a comprehensive in-depth study on our statistical program was made by a management consulting firm who submitted their findings to Council in February. This study was carried out in two stages. Phase I covered review of our present statistical program for accident statistics and recommendations for changes. Phase II covered documentation of present procedures and an outline of proposed new procedures. The findings and recommendations of this report were studied and ultimately adopted by the Council. After evaluation it was decided to have the plan implemented and supervised by an actuarial consulting firm.

Considerable progress has been made and it is anticipated that our new program will go into effect in January 1969. This new program is designed to give factual, up-to-date information to industry in New Brunswick on a continuing monthly basis, and also to act as a base of direction for our field training activities.

Statistics relating to 1968 industrial safety operations in the Province is carried in a separate statistical section of our annual report.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST INDUSTRIES SAFETY ASSOCIATION INC.

The Officers and Directors are as follows:

Burton D. Colter, *President*	Fredericton
T. M. Pond, *Manager*	Fredericton
H. H. Hagerman, *First Vice-President*	Fredericton
Donald Wilson, *Second Vice-President*	South Nelson
L. G. Bastin	Montreal
Bruce Thomson	Saint John
W. S. Butler	Saint John
J. L. Sisk	Fredericton
Laureat Drapeau	Dalhousie
John Ferris	Bathurst
H. E. Briggs	Fredericton
R. L. Clair	Clair
Clarence Whitehouse	Juniper
P. M. Belyea	Edmundston

During the year a representative of the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association attended the annual meeting of the Quebec Safety Association, and they were also represented at two of the Quebec Safety Association's Regional Meetings. The Manager and field men attended the annual conference of the Industrial Safety Council at Saint John, and their own annual meeting which was held in Fredericton. The Manager attended and participated in a safety workshop held at the University of Maine in December. The field men attended two joint staff meetings. Two field men attended a public speaking course of one week duration at Fredericton with the field men of the Industrial Safety Council.

Twelve regional meetings with employers were held at various places in the Province, special short meetings with sawmill and woods operating employers and their workers totalled 14 during the year — these varied from short sessions of one to two hours to full day meetings.

One of their field men attended a three week course at the Trainers' Institute in Moncton, at which he came first in a group of fourteen. All three of their field men attended the skidder course at Fredericton and qualified as instructors for this course.

Record of Field Men's Activities

Visits to employers	676
Employers contacted	488
Woods Operations visited	127
Mill Operations visited	89
Meetings held	46
Number in attendance	2,690

During the months of March and April while skidder courses and power saw courses were being conducted in various places in the Province, the field men assisted the company trainers with their courses.

Training Development

It was a decision of the Directors that in cooperation with the Department of Education (Vocational Training) and Federal Manpower they would promote a foremanship training course. Their efforts were successful to the point that agreement was reached to develop the course and make it available.

As a result of several meetings with employers, examination and appraisal of material available through the Department of Education and Federal Manpower, material from outside sources, and consultation with Forest Products Association, a 40-hour course has been developed. This course material will be completed early in the new year and turned over to the Department of Education.

Woods Operation

Mechanical operations continued to expand during 1968 and in the spring employer courses for skidder operators resulted in training of 154 operators. The one week power saw course was also given to 175 workers and plans for 1969 should result in about 500 more men taking this latter course.

Although no definite figures are yet available from the industry as a whole, general reaction to both courses is very favourable. We are not aware of any serious skidder accidents occurring meanwhile which involved the group of trained operators.

Sawmills

Sawmills were given more attention this season and some very good progress has been made in individual cases. However, bad records continue in some mills and generally these

are the ones with seasonal operations and high labour turnover. It is intended that more specialized attention will be given sawmills in the future.

They continued to make Safety Code cards available for distribution by employers to their workers and a large sign was printed giving the Safety Code in both French and English. These also were distributed to employers for posting in their camps.

Future Plans

Their working program provided for change in procedure as opportunity permits but in general they will continue with the direct approach to employers with more emphasis on assistance with training programs such as those previously outlined. They will conduct lecture courses in areas where workers reside; the use of films and slides will be continued and since they have already ordered a good supply of posters for the year they will step up their distribution. They will continue with regional meetings in the spring as they find that these are helpful and necessary.

GENERAL

Canada Safety Council. The Canada Safety Council held its inaugural meeting in Ottawa on September 16, 1968. It is intended that this Council will in time be the Canadian counterpart of the National Safety Council in the U. S. A. At the present time it is made up of the Canadian Highway Safety Council, the National Safety League, and the Canadian Industrial Safety Association which formerly were three independent bodies operating in highway safety; home, school and water safety; and industrial safety respectively. Our Council is represented on the Canada Safety Council through our membership in the Canadian Industrial Safety Association. J. L. Sisk, Council member, and H. E. Briggs, Executive Director continue to be Directors of the Canadian Industrial Safety Association.

Contact was continued with other safety associations during the year by our Council being represented at the annual safety conferences of the State of Maine, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the annual conference of the Canadian Industrial Safety Association.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge and express our appreciation for the support and cooperation we have continued to receive this year from the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department of Labour, Data Processing Centre, Audio-Visual Bureau, Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and other government departments.

We also wish to acknowledge the cooperation and support received from the radio and television stations and newspapers throughout the Province and CBC Halifax in assisting us to promote safety in industry through their media.

H. E. BRIGGS
Executive Director.

The head table at the 5th annual conference is shown above.

Delegates and Dr. J. L. Rosenstein are seen registering for the Council's Rosenstein Seminar at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel, Fredericton.

The Council presented a plaque to the N. B. Road Builders' Association for the National Safety Contest at the contest kickoff at St. Andrews. H. S. Howcroft, left, former Council Chairman, made the presentation, while Perley Estey, Road Builders' President is shown examining the plaque along with Hon. Andre F. Richard, Minister of Highways and Hon. Raymond D. Doucet, Minister of Public Works.

An overflow crowd attended the Rosenstein Seminar.

Some of the 330 delegates attending the annual conference are shown here during the closing dinner tendered by the Province of New Brunswick.

One of the Council's billboards is seen here showing the Council motto. The billboard was part of an extensive promotional program.

EXHIBIT "A"

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF 31st DECEMBER, 1968

(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1967)

ASSETS

	1968	1967
Cash in bank	$ 20,760	$ 25,418
Travel advances receivable	800	700
	$ 21,560	$ 26,118

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 1,399	$ 1,697
Due to Province of New Brunswick pension fund	—	14,187
	1,399	15,884
Equity:		
Opening balance	10,234	12,919
Add: Liability for Province of New Brunswick pension fund not required	14,187	—
	24,421	12,919
Deduct: Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	4,260	2,685
	20,161	10,234
	$ 21,560	$ 26,118

Approved on behalf of the Council:

J. R. MILLER

H. E. BRIGGS

Note: Office and other equipment acquired by the Council at a cost of $16,274 is not included in the assets above.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council as of 31st December, 1968, and the statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended on that date

We have received all the information and explanations we have required and we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet and related statement of revenue and expenditure fairly present, respectively, the financial position of the Council as of 31st December, 1968, and the financial results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the accounting records of the Council.

REEVEY, BLACKMORE, BURNHAM, LAWS & PAGE
Chartered Accountants

Fredericton, N. B.
22nd January, 1969.

EXHIBIT "B"

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1968

(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1967)

	1968	1967
Revenue:		
Grants — Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick	$ 233,061	$ 201,558
Interest income	513	361
	233,574	201,919
Expenditures:		
Salaries	87,621	75,270
Employee benefits	3,281	6,574
Travel	8,848	9,198
Training and education	4,920	5,954
Conferences — net	694	888
Directors fees	2,935	3,090
Directors expenses	3,424	2,762
Car rental	13,594	11,762
Car expenses	6,418	4,755
Rent and light	4,682	3,709
Telephone	2,126	1,600
Office supplies	1,768	2,444
Postage	1,591	1,168
Insurance	430	209
Professional fees	205	165
Management study	10,391	1,387
Promotional media	19,871	14,112
Equipment	1,728	1,654
Sundry	1,948	1,859
Total ordinary	176,475	148,560
Grant — New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association	61,359	56,044
	237,834	204,604
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	$ 4,260	$ 2,685

EXHIBIT "C"

STATISTICAL REPORT—1968

INTRODUCTION

The following statistical report is based on information supplied to the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province.

The report attempts to summarize and define in a concise fashion the pertinent aspects of Industrial injuries which occurred in the Province during the year 1968. As in the past, the compilation of the data has required the use of estimates; where this has been necessary, the source is referred to in a footnote.

The compilation of injury statistics is normally complicated by the great volume of material available and questions of what to incorporate in a report of this nature. In such situations, the practical uses to which the data may be put are the governing factors.

Much of the material which follows in the body of the report is based on a computer oriented tabulation of each and every injury.

Direct costs which constitute a necessary part of this report do not include such costs as are attributable to administration, rehabilitation, upgraded pensions or other amounts set aside to meet unreported claims.

Various tables and charts are included to illustrate the relative severity and costs as represented by the averages for the causes, regions and nature of those injuries reported in the summary. These are referred to in tables VI, VII, IX.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

I. FREQUENCY OF INJURY

During the year 1968, the number of industrial injuries in the province fell to 19,964, a decrease of 729 from 1967 and the lowest total since 1964. In terms of a percentage change from the previous year, we have a 3.5% decrease in industrial injuries. The frequency of injury expressed as a ratio to assessed payroll indicates that this year all industry incurred one injury for every $19,400 of payroll; compared to last year's figure of one injury for every $17,700 of payroll, and the 1966 ratio of one per $16,000. These figures appear to indicate that the frequency of injuries is following a downward trend in the province.

Reference to table I affords a comparison of the frequency of industrial injuries related to the employed labour force for the years 1968 through 1964. The percentage of the employed labour force involved in injuries in 1968 at 10.3% represents an improvement when compared to the corresponding figures of 10.9% for 1967 and 11.1% for 1966, 1965 and 1964.

TABLE I

Year	*No. of Injuries (1a)*	*Employed Labour Force (1b)*	*Injury % of E. L. F.*	*Injury Rate Per M. Dollars of payroll*
1968	19,964	192,000	10.3	.051
1967	20,693	190,000	10.9	.056
1966	21,104	190,000	11.1	.064
1965	20,602	185,000	11.1	.072
1964	19,596	177,000	11.1	.071

Footnotes:

(1a) Above do not include non-compensable cases or prior years claims.

(1b) Estimates — Department of Labour, New Brunswick

II. DIRECT COST OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

The direct cost of injuries sustained in the year 1968, as reported to the Council, amounted to $3,560,974, a decrease of 5.1% from the 1967 figure of $3,752,502. The 1968 figure represents an expenditure of $18.50 for every member of the employed labour force. This represents a slight decrease from last year's figure of $19.00.

Table II lists the direct costs for all injuries reported in 1968 by industrial class. For purposes of comparison, the corresponding costs for 1967 are included in the table. Although the total direct cost of injuries decreased during 1968, increases occurred in six of the eight classes. Direct costs applicable to transportation increased most — 61.1%; while the manufacture and sale classification experienced a decrease of 29.2%.

TABLE II

(2) Direct Costs by Industrial Classification for Injuries Incurred in 1968.

Class	*Direct Cost in Dollars* 1968	1967	*Per Cent Increase (Decrease)*	*(3) Average Direct Cost per Injury by Class in Dollars*
Mining	$ 312,365	$ 283,404	10.2	$304
Forestry	920,098	913,377	.7	242
Manufacture & Sale	832,501	1,177,237	(29.2)	106
Construction	853,734	946,616	(9.8)	202
Transportation	342,047	212,406	61.1	316
C. N. R.	105,728	71,429	48.0	224
Federal Government	60,414	42,176	43.2	108
Provincial Government	134,087	105,857	26.6	133
TOTAL	$3,560,974	$3,752,502	(5.1)	$178

Footnotes:

(2) Direct Costs do not include such items as upgrading of pensions, administration or allocations to reserve or unreported claims.

(3) Average represents the total cost for each class divided by the total number of injuries for each class.

III SEVERITY OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

(Fatalities) During the year 1968, a total of 31 deaths resulting from industrial accidents were reported to the Council. This represents a marked improvement over last year's total of 39, and is 16 fewer than 1966's total of 47. The figure for 1968 is the lowest since 1964 when 24 fatalities occurred in industry.

The 1968 total of 31 is highly significant when the ratio of fatalities to injuries at one in every 640 is compared to an average ratio in past years of one fatality for every 575 injuries.

The median age at death for the group was 42 years and resulted in the loss of approximately 695 working years.

TABLE III

AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATAL INJURIES — COMPARISON 1968/1967

	Mining		Forestry		Manufacture & Sale		Construction		Transport		7, 8, 9		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Motor Vehicle	—	4	—	1	2	4	3	1	4	—	—	2	9	12
Motorized Equipment	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	5	2	1	8	9
Materials and Environment	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
Falls	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	5	4
Electrical Contact	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Drownings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	2	6
	2	7	5	3	3	10	9	8	6	7	6	4	31	39

TABLE IV

CLAIMS AND COST COMPARISON

Class	*1968*		*Prior Years*		*Total All Years*	
	Injuries	*Cost*	*Injuries*	*Cost*	*Injuries*	*Cost*
1	1,027	$ 312,365	266	$ 247,600	1,293	$ 559,965
2	3,790	920,098	831	882,651	4,621	1,802,749
3	7,805	832,501	1,232	498,303	9,037	1,330,804
4	4,223	853,734	1,042	1,004,379	5,265	1,858,113
5	1,082	342,047	223	128,666	1,305	470,713
7	471	105,728	97	55,938	568	161,666
8	556	60,414	103	46,708	659	107,122
9	1,008	134,087	182	141,765	1,190	275,852
Total	19,962	$3,560,974	3,976	$3,006,010	23,938[1]	$6,566,984

(1) Does not include 2 injuries incurred by W. C. B. during 1968.

CONCLUSION

The number of injuries reported in 1968 when compared to the same figures for previous years appears to indicate that tangible results have accrued. The ratio of industrial injuries to the employed labour force, which constitutes one of the primary standards of evaluation, dropped from a figure of 10.9% in 1967 to 10.3% this year. This year's figure is even more impressive when compared to the 1966 ratio of 11.1%.

Table II reports increases in direct costs in six of the eight classes, however, the most substantial change was a decrease of $344,736 which occurred in the Manufacture and Sale class.

Table VII compares the frequency of injury by cause and class, the results of which are consistent with trends established in previous years. 38.6% of all injuries resulted from workers being struck by objects in the work area; 23.2% from falls and slips, and 14.5% caused by striking against objects.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that the nature and region of injuries in 1966, 1967 and 1968 scarcely differ. The slight changes that did occur are well within the normal range of variation.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

1. There were 31 fatalities reported in 1968.
2. The absolute frequency rate of injuries expressed as a percentage of employed labour force for 1968 at 10.3% represents an improvement over the rate of 10.9% recorded in 1967.
3. The average injury rate in the province — .051, down from the 1967 figure of .056 per thousand dollars of payroll.
4. Increased number of injuries in forestry, manufacture and sale, transportation, and classes 8 and 9. The Construction industry experienced a decrease of 1282 injuries during the same period.
5. The major causes of industrial injuries continue to follow the patterns set in previous years.

TABLE V COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF INJURIES — 1968 - 1967
(1967 Actual Number of Injuries. 1968 Breakdown By Class)

	Number of Injuries			Difference	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class	1967 (Actual)	1968 (Expected)	1968 (Actual)	(2) — (1)	(3) — (2)
Mining	1046	1001	1027	(— 45)	26
Forestry	3545	3554	3790	9	236
Manufacture & Sale	7613	7347	7805	(—266)	458
Construction	5505	5350	4223	(—155)	(—1127)
Transportation	1046	860	1082	(—186)	222
7	482	500	471	18	(— 29)
8	508	525	556	17	31
9	948	825	1008	(—123)	183
Total	20,693	19,962	19,962	(—731)	—

TABLE VI AVERAGE WORKING DAYS LOST AND COST PER INJURY — CAUSE BY CLASS 1968

Cause		*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*Average*
Striking against, stepping on objects	Days Lost	6.8	8.0	3.3	3.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.7	3.5
	Cost	$ 109	$ 136	$ 49	$ 78	$ 30	$ 49	$ 35	$ 29	$ 64
Struck by objects	Days Lost	8.8	22.0	4.3	6.2	29.8	36.9	2.3	5.2	14.4
	Cost	$ 148	$ 230	$ 66	$ 111	$ 288	$ 84	$ 56	$ 93	$ 134
Caught in, on, or between	Days Lost	19.5	22.2	11.4	12.1	11.2	7.6	3.3	7.2	11.8
	Cost	$ 389	$ 312	$ 186	$ 289	$ 130	$ 125	$ 172	$ 119	$ 215
Collisions or wrecks	Days Lost	876.5	270.0	129.1	555.2	474.1	10.8	—	303.0	327.3
	Cost	$2,279	$1,311	$ 870	$1,439	$1,409	$ 200	$ 60	$ 755	$1,040
Falls and slips	Days Lost	31.4	31.0	10.2	30.5	20.4	63.9	68.6	12.5	33.5
	Cost	$ 545	$ 295	$ 149	$ 378	$ 327	$ 478	$ 140	$ 195	$ 313
Temperature extremes & explosion	Days Lost	14.0	9.3	24.2	3.7	274.5	.7	10.8	2.6	42.0
	Cost	$ 249	$ 147	$ 145	$ 70	$1,938	$ 22	$ 267	$ 39	$ 359
Inhalation	Days Lost	20.3	.5	6.6	3.8	4.4	29.8	2.1	10.5	9.7
	Cost	$ 337	$ 178	$ 75	$ 55	$ 50	$ 888	$ 37	$ 149	$ 221
Electrical contact	Days Lost	22.0	5.6	6.2	10.4	—	—	86.5	—	16.3
	Cost	$ 353	$ 114	$ 349	$ 283	—	—	$1,822	—	$ 365
Over Exertion	Days Lost	13.6	37.0	7.4	9.4	9.1	13.6	100.7	76.0	24.8
	Cost	$ 226	$ 184	$ 128	$ 173	$ 143	$ 319	$ 99	$ 175	$ 180
Miscellaneous	Days Lost	8.0	2.2	4.4	3.2	3.6	—	—	3.3	3.0
	Cost	$ 70	$ 59	$ 71	$ 60	$ 96	$ 7	$ 11	$ 57	$ 54
All Causes	Days Lost	22.5	28.9	8.1	17.1	41.6	34.9	35.9	19.7	26.0
	Cost	$ 304	$ 242	$ 106	$ 202	$ 316	$ 224	$ 108	$ 133	$ 204

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF INJURIES — CAUSE BY CLASS

Cause	*1* No.	%	*2* No.	%	*3* No.	%	*4* No.	%	*5* No.	%	*7* No.	%	*8* No.	%	*9* No.	%	*Total* No.	%
Striking Against and stepping on	120	11.7	293	7.7	1,487	19.1	612	14.5	113	10.4	56	11.9	85	15.3	134	13.3	2,900	14.5
Struck by	361	35.1	2,110	55.7	2,710	35.0	1,526	36.1	371	34.3	177	37.6	121	21.8	322	32.0	7,698	38.6
Caught in, on or between	103	10.0	263	7.0	696	9.0	264	6.2	119	11.0	41	8.7	42	7.5	76	7.5	1,604	8.0
Collision and wrecks	7	.7	24	.6	60	.1	33	.8	40	3.7	12	2.6	5	1.0	22	2.2	203	1.0
Falls and slips	267	26.0	733	19.3	1,602	20.7	1,140	27.1	311	28.7	138	29.3	187	33.6	260	25.8	4,638	23.2
Temperature extremes and explosions	35	3.4	51	1.3	330	4.7	242	5.7	23	2.1	8	1.7	24	4.3	33	3.3	746	3.7
Inhalation and industrial disease	45	4.4	92	2.4	169	2.7	64	1.5	12	1.1	3	.6	16	2.9	10	1.0	411	2.1
Contact with electrical current	2	.2	6	.2	18	.0	22	.5	—	—	—	—	2	.3	—	—	50	.3
Over Exertion	83	8.1	204	5.4	673	8.6	303	7.2	83	7.7	34	7.2	61	11.0	100	9.9	1,541	7.7
Miscellaneous	4	.4	14	.4	60	.1	17	.4	10	1.0	2	.4	13	2.3	51	5.0	171	.9
Total	1,027	100.0	3,790	100.0	7,805	100.0	4,223	100.0	1,082	100.0	471	100.0	556	100.0	1,008	100.0	19,962	100.0

TABLE VIII AVERAGE DAYS LOST AND COST PER INJURY BY NATURE, BY CLASS — 1968

Nature		*Class* 1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	*Average*
Amputations	Days Lost	178.7	185.0	121.3	80.7	27.0	40.8	—	34.7	83.5
	Cost	$2,549	$2,333	$1,902	$3,012	$1,248	$1,227	$ 989	$ 890	$1,768
Scalds	Days Lost	21.7	13.1	39.8	7.4	15.4	10.7	.5	2.7	13.9
	Cost	$ 380	$ 220	$ 180	$ 133	$ 305	$ 345	$ 12	$ 36	$ 201
Cuts	Days Lost	10.1	12.4	3.7	5.2	17.0	2.9	1.4	3.5	7.0
	Cost	$ 147	$ 141	$ 53	$ 89	$ 121	$ 66	$ 52	$ 57	$ 90
Sprains	Days Lost	17.5	4.3	8.5	10.5	17.6	14.1	2.4	10.4	10.6
	Cost	$ 284	$ 188	$ 132	$ 188	$ 236	$ 304	$ 87	$ 186	$ 200
Fractures	Days Lost	162.7	113.1	27.6	129.5	99.2	139.8	14.2	31.4	69.3
	Cost	$1,095	$1,023	$ 422	$1,060	$ 959	$ 799	$ 352	$ 486	$ 774
Eyes	Days Lost	1.1	96.3	1.4	2.5	.5	1.4	—	.5	12.9
	Cost	$ 27	$ 105	$ 25	$ 44	$ 17	$ 55	$ 10	$ 24	$ 38
Hernia	Days Lost	43.4	41.2	32.4	36.1	41.7	27.5	14.2	30.5	33.3
	Cost	$ 913	$ 714	$ 635	$ 770	$ 707	$ 774	$ 382	$ 491	$ 673
Occupational Disease	Days Lost	27.1	.2	15.1	6.8	21.5	25.0	5.0	—	12.5
	Cost	$ 440	$ 294	$ 141	$ 76	$ 200	$ 437	$ 100	$ 10	$ 212
N. E. C.	Days Lost	150.4	34.1	5.3	1.7	164.8	188.6	323.6	13.5	110.2
	Cost	$ 674	$ 214	$ 120	$ 59	$ 736	$ 70	$ 209	$ 103	$ 273
All Natures	Days Lost	22.5	28.9	8.1	17.1	41.6	34.9	35.9	19.7	26.0
	Cost	$ 304	$ 242	$ 106	$ 202	$ 316	$ 224	$ 108	$ 131	$ 204

TABLE IX

AVERAGE DAYS LOST AND COST PER INJURY BY REGION AND CLASS — 1968

Region		*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*Average*
Eye	Days Lost	1.1	9.6	1.4	2.5	.5	1.3	—	.4	2.1
	Cost	$ 274	$ 104	$ 25	$ 44	$ 17	$ 55	$ 10	$ 24	$ 69
Other Upper Extremities	Days Lost	115.1	12.5	5.9	13.6	21.2	7.6	5.1	6.9	23.5
	Cost	$ 296	$ 164	$ 90	$ 205	$ 330	$ 154	$ 156	$ 74	$ 183
Ear	Days Lost	—	.7	60.6	1.3	22.2	6.0	—	—	11.3
	Cost	$ 53	$ 317	$ 622	$ 29	$ 194	$ 104	$ —	$ 15	$ 166
Feet	Days Lost	14.1	14.8	8.1	8.9	16.9	14.0	2.3	7.1	10.7
	Cost	$ 183	$ 192	$ 103	$ 141	$ 218	$ 369	$ 39	$ 94	$ 167
Head & Neck	Days Lost	115.8	59.2	3.2	57.2	84.8	.9	3.1	6.8	41.3
	Cost	$ 727	$ 251	$ 56	$ 100	$ 373	$ 39	$ 80	$ 181	$ 225
Toes	Days Lost	15.4	17.7	4.7	116.9	11.4	5.8	12.0	7.3	23.9
	Cost	$ 202	$ 221	$ 62	$ 180	$ 143	$ 89	$ 276	$ 132	$ 163
Back	Days Lost	20.9	33.0	9.3	27.8	14.1	15.5	1.4	14.7	17.0
	Cost	$ 338	$ 482	$ 154	$ 423	$ 262	$ 323	$ 58	$ 242	$ 285
Other Lower Extremities	Days Lost	19.9	9.9	11.6	16.4	24.7	19.6	5.9	9.7	14.7
	Cost	$ 325	$ 251	$ 191	$ 335	$ 317	$ 465	$ 204	$ 167	$ 281
Chest	Days Lost	10.8	11.0	5.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	1.1	11.8	7.9
	Cost	$ 152	$ 132	$ 85	$ 114	$ 82	$ 109	$ 27	$ 197	$ 112
Internal Injuries	Days Lost	255.0	172.0	126.1	197.6	825.4	787.8	1,065.2	583.3	501.5
	Cost	$1,190	$1,185	$ 753	$1,298	$4,149	$1,036	$ 249	$ 694	$1,319
Trunk	Days Lost	21.2	20.6	12.5	18.0	23.9	18.6	8.5	18.7	17.7
	Cost	$ 387	$ 347	$ 235	$ 379	$ 382	$ 465	$ 204	$ 309	$ 338
Miscellaneous	Days Lost	—	.4	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	.08
	Cost	$ 56	$ 34	$ 21	$ 34	$ 31	$ 16	$ 21	$ 17	$ 28
Hands	Days Lost	12.7	15.9	7.8	6.1	12.9	5.9	3.8	5.5	8.8
	Cost	$ 212	$ 209	$ 100	$ 99	$ 163	$ 89	$ 80	$ 83	$ 129
Fingers	Days Lost	15.2	14.8	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	2.2	5.0	8.0
	Cost	$ 226	$ 226	$ 85	$ 161	$ 103	$ 158	$ 108	$ 83	$ 143
All Regions	Days Lost	22.5	28.9	8.1	17.1	41.6	34.9	35.9	19.7	26.0
	Cost	$ 304	$ 242	$ 106	$ 202	$ 316	$ 224	$ 108	$ 133	$ 204

FIGURE 1.

Distribution of Industrial Injuries 1966, 1967 and 1968 by class expressed as a percentage of all injuries.

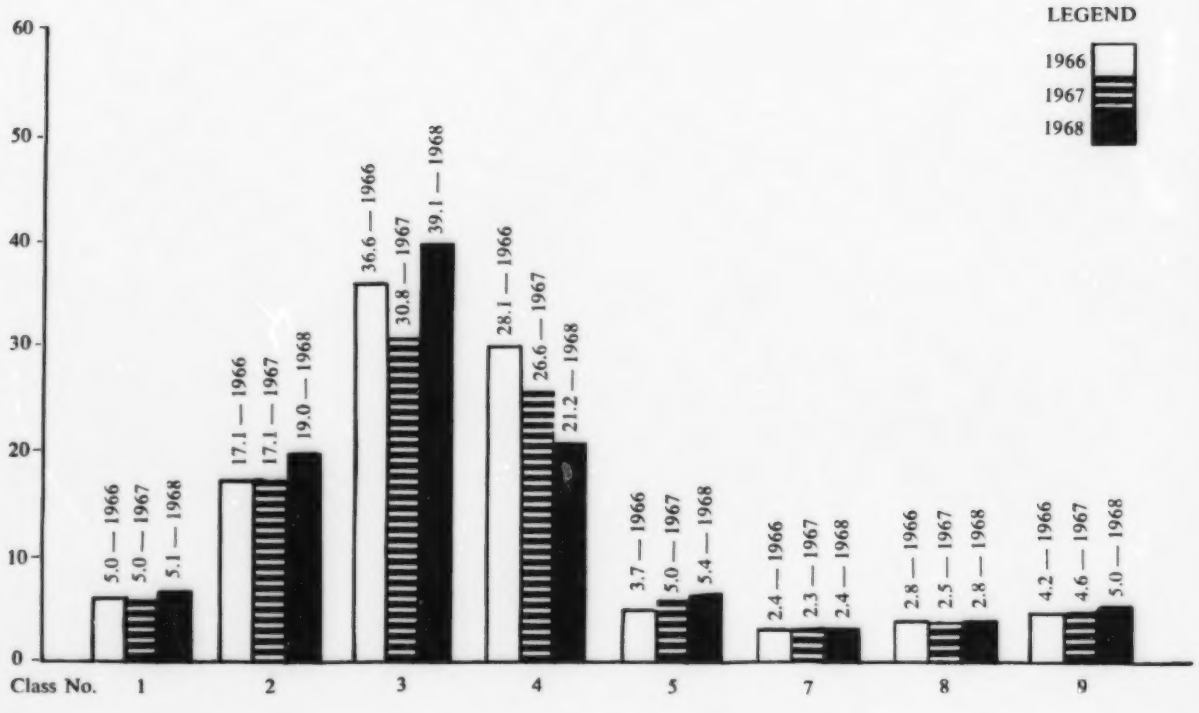

FIGURE 2

Causes of Injuries Expressed as a Percentage of Total.

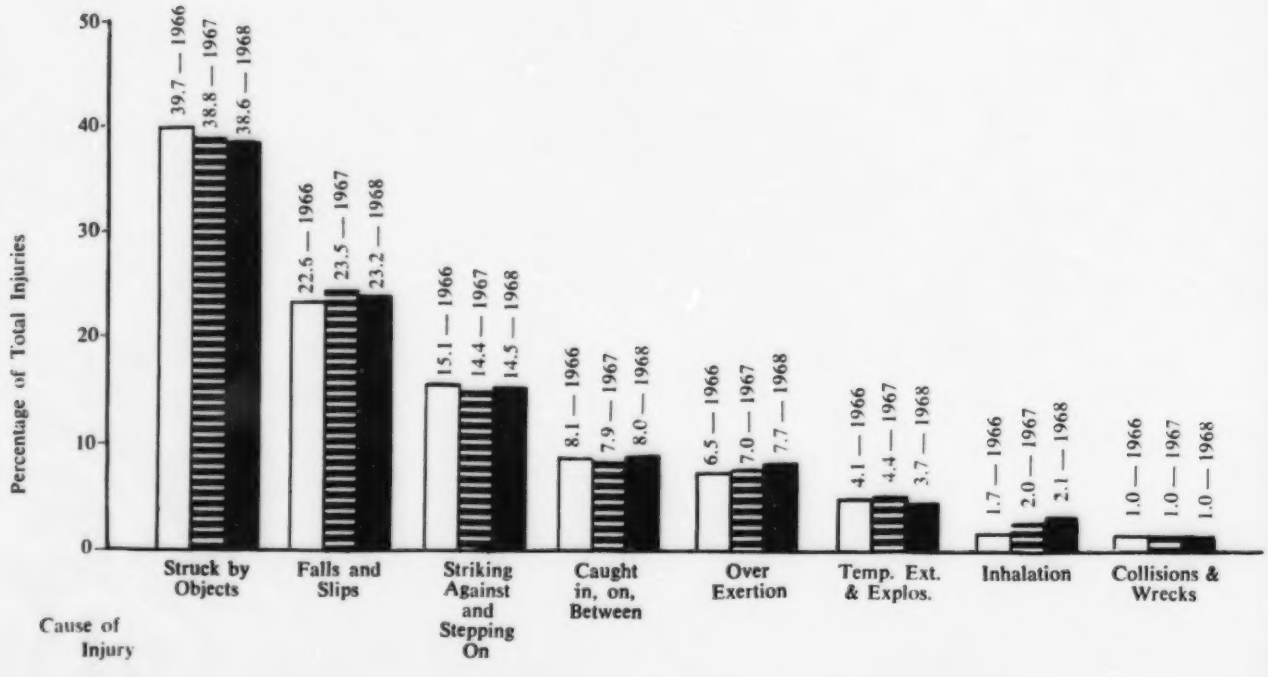

FIGURE 3

Nature of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of All Injuries 1966, 1967, 1968

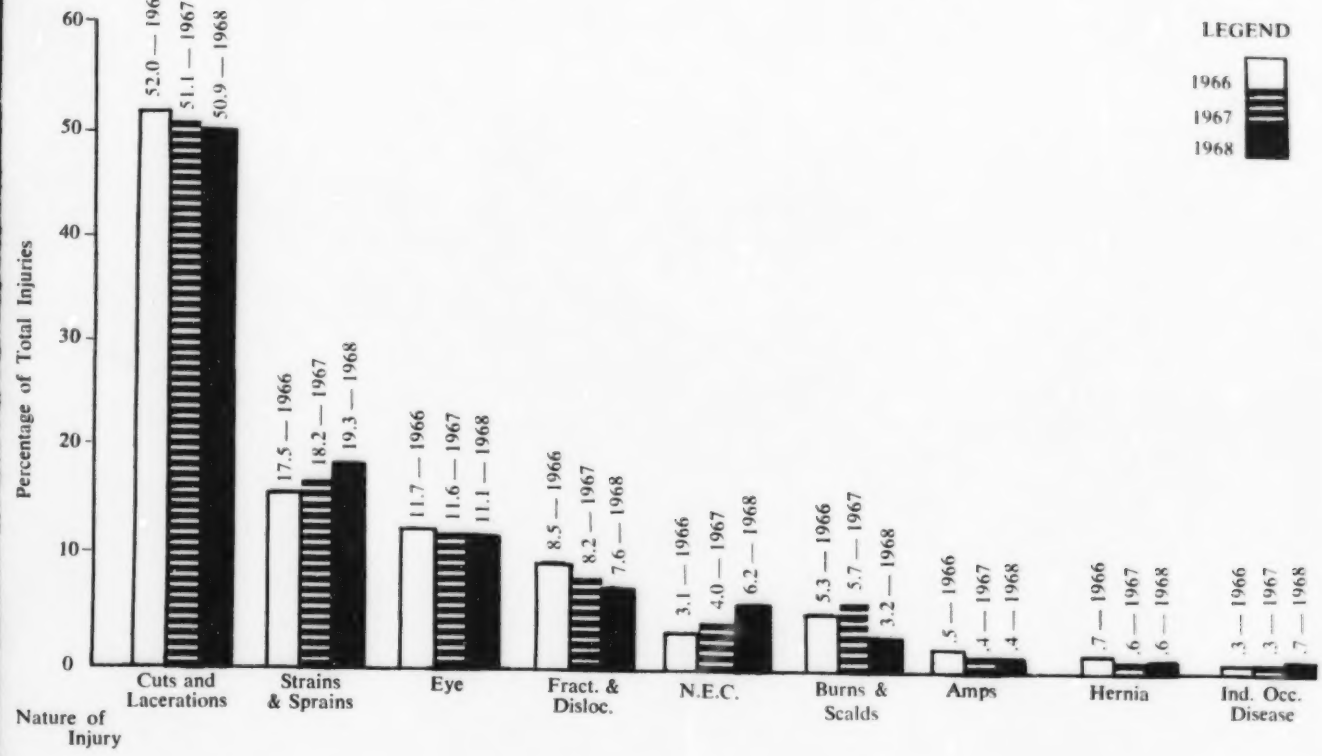

FIGURE 4

Region of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries 1966, 1967, 1968.